Let every man pay for what he consumes and enjoys. If two dollars and a half a day is insufficient p pay a man's way in New-York in the style of lying afforded by our first-class hotels, then let the price be put up. If the traveler wont bear and the hotel keepers break for want of cusiem, then something is wrong somewhere;

either we have too many public-houses, or they are too costly. The whole idea, based on this consideration, is utterly fallacious. It is absurd to say that A B cannot come from the country and find a good hotel in New-York, where he can put up, and be comfortably and, if he chooses, luxuriously housed and fed, by his paying for it, unless C D is permitted to come and buy liquor at the same house. Such a style of reasoning is nonsensical and childish. Every kind of business of a practical and proper character in which men engage, bears its own weight, and pays its own way; and it is idle to say that hotel-keeping

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

must be taken out of this category-

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

CASE OF JUDGE LORING

Bostos, Saturday, April 14, 1855. In the House, to-day, the address to the Governor to remove Judge Loring was carried, Yeas, 207;

Nays, 111. It now goes to the Serate.

The Halifax Journal of the 9th inst. reports the arrival of sixty men from Baston for the Foreign Legion, who had been induced to come under the supposition that they were wanted to work on the railroads. Finding out the mistake, all the men refused to enlist, and finally arrangements were made to give them work.

liam Gill s, of Salem, late from California, shot himself dead on Thursday evening, on the steps of a gentleman's residence, in Cambridge. He was in love with a young lady in the house who refused to marry him.

FROM MEXICO.

CHAILLESTON. Friday, April 13, 1855.

The British steamer Clyde arrived at Havana on the 8th inst., in six days from Vera Cruz, and by her arrival at this port. The Courier has six days later advices from Mexico than those received by the way of New-Orleans.

Everything indicates the speedy fall of Santa Anna. The report of Col. Moreno's disaffection, and subsequent capture and execution, is said to have been all a fable to a trap Advarez.

fable to extrap Alvarez.

Col. Bires we a recently discomfitted at Cajores, and

Col. Bires we a recently discomfitted at Cajores, and his whole regiment dispersed by the revolutionists. A number of his men, in attempting to cross the Pepageo River, were drawned.

Governor Maximo Ortez, while on a march from Michosoan to Tehuantepse, fell into an ambuscade, and his whole force of six hundred men was nearly annihilated.

Accounts from the South were favorable to Alvarez. The universal opinion is that Santa Anna will be obliged to fly. It is also evident that the allied powers have stimulated the Mexican internal commo-tions, in order to bring Mexico on their side, and identify her with Cuba.

TRIAL FOR MURDER. JEFFERSON (Our.) Friday, April 13, 1855.

The Jury in the case of The State vs. Horace
Hayres, for the nurser of Statiff, brought in a verdict of mander in the second degree, to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, April 15, 1855.

The mail from all points South as late as due is re-

WEATHER AT WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON April 15, 1855.
We have bad during the cay a series of intermittent showers. The thermometer stands at 55 degrees above zero. It is now clear and fair.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

[Specially Reported for The N. Y. Tribune.]

SENATE.....ALBANY, April 13, 1855.
AFTERNOON SESSION
On motion of Mr. PRATF, the following resolution

On motion of Mr. PRATF, the following resolution was adopted:

Resleved. That a Felical formulation be appointed to examine and report to the next Lensistance all facts connected with the narrival of configuration. The following permits to board sing permits the expense of taking permits to board sing the expense of taking permits to board sing the expense of taking permits from ability or bringing them to the doctors and all act connected with the emigrant runners which would become a proper subject of legislation.

A resolution to furnish the members with copies of the Colonial History of the State was adopted.

The Senate then took up the Supply bill. Considered till 6 o'clock, when a recess was taken till 7½ o'clock.

71 o'clock.

Mr. W. CLARK called from the table his preamble and resolutions relative to Trinity Church—its government, property, &c.—and moved their adoption.

Mr. YOST remarked that he had no edjection to the resolutions, which merely instituted an inquiry; but he did object to the preamble, and as, to a certain degree, prejudging the premises with regard to which the resolutions asked for information. A portion of the preamble, at least, assumed what was generally known to be untrue, and, therefore, he moved to strike it out.

strike it out.

The question was first taken on the resolutions, and

The question was first taken on the resolutions, and they were adopted.

The preamble was striken out.

Mr. BROOKS moved the following additional resolution on the subject:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Land Office report to the rest Legislature the result of any suit authorized by them in regard to the Trinity Church property, and the testiment, if any, produced before such Commissioners in regard to the property.

See The Section 1988 of the Property of the Pro

NEW-YORK CITY COURTS. The bill amending and consolidating into one act the several acts relating to the powers and duties of the Courts of the City, coming up for its third reading.

Mr. BARR raised objections, that the bill was taken out of its order; and, moreover, that the lawyers, with but few exceptions, of the City, were opposed to its reason.

with but few exceptions, of the City, were opposed to its passage.

This was cenied, but the bill was laid aside.

EVENING SESSION.

The Supply bill was taken up.

The appropriation for the Institution for the Blind, in New York, was raised from \$7,000 to \$15,000.

Mr HOPKINS opposed increasing the salary of Mr. Schoonmaker, as Bank Superintendent.

The increase of \$1,500 was stricken out.

Schoonmaker, as Pank Superintendent.

The increase of \$1,500 was stricken out.

Mr. Z. CLARK moved to amend the bill by providing that A. B. Dickinson and bis associates on the committee appointed to investigate the alleged paleged by A. B. Dickinson) stealing of school lands in Hamilton county, by Baraburners, be paid such sum as was saved the State by such investigation. Adopted.

At midnight, the bill was still under consideration.

SATCHDAY, April 14.

The Supply bill was again taken up, and at 104 o'clock it passed. Yeas, 24: Nays, 3—[Messrs. Z. Clark, Lansing, and Richards]

The Canal Appropriation bill was then read third time, and passed.

The Sanate concurred in the Assembly amendment

Senate concurred in the Assembly amendment Railroad Commussion bill, which provides that oards of Directo's, instead of the bondholders and steckholders, shall elect the Commissioner for the

The bill allowing illegitimate children to inherit

The bill allowing illegitimate children to inherit from their mothers.

Relative to unclaimed Express freight.

Amending the act for the formation of companies to navigate the lakes and rivers of this State [The Senate refused, by a vote of 12 to 15, to suspend the rule in order that the bill amending the Temperace act might have its third reading.

Relative to the Evergreens Cemetery.

Amending the act relative to Felegraph Companies.

Relative to the opening of Division-av., Kinge County.

County.

Respecting excavations in the City of New York.

For the sale of certain lands in the town of Hemp-

Making appropriations for Canal Debt, and for the

making appropriations for Usnai Debt, and for the maintenance and enlargement of the Canals, for the fixed year ending Oct. 1, 1855.

Appropriating meney to complete the improvement of the upper lands of the Crooked Lake Canal.

Relative to the Oneida River improvement.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

For the prevention of frauds on the Canal reve-

Committee, agreed to, and passed. As amended, it appropriates about \$560,000.1 (The Supply bill was reported by the Conference

A motion to hold the session with open doors pre-

Several Notaries Public were nominated and con-

The nomination of James B. Swain to be Railroad Commissioner. Confirmed—21 to 4. [He is to hold office three years and six months, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum.]

A resolution complimentary to the Clerks was adopted.

BILLS PASSED. Ameridatory of the laws relative to the appraisal of

Canal damages.

To furnish members of the Legislature with copies of the Colonial History. Lost.

To amend and combine into one act the several acts relating to the District Courts in the City of New-

motion of Mr. BARR this bill was recommitted, and thus killed.

A complimentary resolution to the Hon. Henry J.

A companiency resonant to the Holl. Heary of Raymond was adopted.

To smend the act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime,

Motions to lay the bull on the table, and to recommit were lost.

nit were toot.

The bill was then lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Barnard, Berr Brooks, W. Clark, Z. Clark, Crosby,
freed Jansing, Pratt, Putnam, Spencer, Storing, Whitney and Freed Jansing, Fratt, Fundam, 1975,

Hitchcock, Marros, Richards, Robertson, Saemin, Vallanna-12
Relative to evidence in criminal cases. Lost.
To increase the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Court, &c., in the City of New York.
For the compiling of the Laws of the State relative to the assessment and collection of taxes.
A resolution having been adopted to adjourn size die, ten minutes after 6, P. M., Committees were appointed to wait on the Governor and Assembly, and announce that the Senate was ready to adjourn; and having returned and reported the performance of that duty.

Mr. BROOKS-I move that the Senate do now ad-

Journ without day.

The PRESIDENT—It is moved that the Senate do

The PRESIDENT—It is moved that the Senate do now adjoint without day. You who are in favor of that motion will please say "Aye;" you who are opposed will please say "No." [The "Ayes" had it.] The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR then said:
The motion is carried; and now, denators, before I procumes the decision which must dissolve this Senate forever, permit me to express my regret at our separation, and to tender to you my grateful acknowledgment for the complimentary resolution you have been pleased to adopt, as well as for the kindness f have uniformly received at your hands.
When I sessuand that gridance of your deliberations which being to the office I had been chosen to fill, I was personally a stranser to maily all of those with whom I was to be brought into such close connection, and I felt deeply my entire dependence in their couriesy and forbearance. I confided implicitly in both; and that confidence has never for a moment been misplaced.

in both and that confidence has never for a moment been misplaced.

I am sensible, Senstors, of many errors into which I have
fallent and sithough I know that no intentional founties has
ever been cammitted. I am still awars that, is the discharge
of my duties. I may have wounded nersonal feelings, of free
passed involvement you no incividual rights. For every mentodicuse—it say such offense has been committed—at your hands.
I ask forgivenes. Nothing, in this hour of parting, would site
magnetic pain, than the thought that displeasure for such a
fault would be carried beyond these walls, or outlier the hour
that witnessed the disselution of our official relations.

For my own part I shall corry away and obstrain forever the
pleasing ten embrance of a Winter spent in an honorable and
responsible service and among honorable and generous menof sindreases received far greater than I have deserved, and of
friendship formed which will, it not, outline the official connection which gave them birth, and dely those differences of
pullical sentiment in spite of which, from day to day, they
are gathered strength.

And now, Senators, wishing for you ard yours all possible
health and presperity, and hadding you a respectful farewell, it
only remains for me to say that the Senate stands adjourned
without day.

ANNEMBLY Priday April 19

ASSEMBLY .... Friday, April 13.

APTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Sandy Hook Pilot's Charitable

Fund.

In regard to unclaimed Express Freight.

The amendments by the Senate to the bill concerning Emigrant Passengers were concurred in.

To extend the time for the completion of the Buffalo, Cerning and New York Railroad.

Mr. RHODES reported complete the bill authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to widen and extend Atlantic-avenue, &c., and confirm an agreement between that city and the Long Island and Brooklyn and Januaica Railroad Companies. Ordered to a third reading.

to a third reading.

Mr. GATES moved a reconsideration of the vot
passing the Rochester Millers' Claim bill, and sus

passing the Rochester Millers' Claim bill, and sustained his motion.

After debate, the motion to reconsider was lost.

To establish a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and to define their powers and duties—originally a Senate bill, and in the House amended by substituting a new bill, retaining, however, the designation of the State Engineer and Surveyor, and Wm. J. McAlpine as two of the three Commissioners.

To incorporate the American Woman's Educational Association.

To charter the South Bay Steam Navigation Co. Recess to '! P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

To repeal the charter of the Sailors' and Boatmee's Friend Society.

To incorporate the Trustees of a Consumption Hospital.

Hospital.

To amend certain acts concerning passengers arriving at the ports of entry and landings in the State of New York.

Mr. O KEEFE moved to indefinitely postpone this bill. He considered it unconstitutional. It was to prevent paupers coming to this country, and would keep every poor man, seeking to better his fortune by coming here, from landing in our State. It was difficult to discriminate between paupers, thieves and gentlemen. The dress was no criterion, for the best-dressed man might not have a cent in his pocket, or any visible means of support, and, to all intents and purposes, he was a pauper.

A debate sprung up, in which Mesers. WATERBURY, GATES, PETTY and STEVENS sustained the bill.

Messrs. FITCH, MUNROE, LOURIE, STEB-

BINS and LEIGH opposed the bill.

Mr PETTY moved the previous question, which
was ordered, and the bill put on its final passage.

The bill was lost—Yeas 51, Nays 42.

The bill was lost—I ras of, Nays 12.

Mr. STEBLINS moved a reconsideration, and that
the motion lie on the table. Carried.

Mr. FITCH moved to take from the table the Secseideration, and that

e resolution relative to Slavery and Secret Societies. Authorizing the city of Brooklyn to widen and ex-nd Atlantic av. and Schuyikill st., and confirm an and an action of the second of

ng Sug Prison.

To amend the Revised Statutes, entitled "Proceedings to compel the determination of claims to real

To amend the Charter of the P. E. Mutual Bensfit Society of New-York, and to change the name thereof. Authorizing a change of the grade of railroads in

Authorizing a charge of the grade of randous accessin cases. To smend the act authorizing the confinement of certain persons is cells in Williamsburgh, &c.

Mr. BOYNTON, under a suspension of the rule, moved to take up the Senste resolutions relative to Slavery and secret societies. Carried.

Mr. B. then moved the previous question on the resolutions, calling for a vote on them separately.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. WATERBURY said the time had come for these resolutions. These resolutions had been called up at an

Mr. WATERBURY said the time had come for action. These resolutions had been called up at an unusual time, the previous question moved, and no opportunity allowed for discussion. He called upon the minority not to vote. He would not.

The first preamble was read.

Mr. PETTY asked to be excused from voting, and was about to give his reasons, when the Chair put the question and declared it carried, Mr. P. calling "Mr. Speaker" during the year.

eaker during the vote.
The first preamble was adopted—56 to 10. The first preamble was adopted—56 to 10.

The record preamble was read.

Mr. WATERBURY'S name was called, and Mr.

V. rose, denying the right of this House to require a
ote from bits on these resolutions.

The (HAIK—The gentlemen is out of order.

Mr. WATEBURY—I will not vote!

Mr. BOYNTON—I move Mr. Waterbury be ex-

The motion was put and carried.

The presentle was adopted, as also the others, to-ther with the resolution.

The resolution, reading as follows, was adopted

The resolution, reading as lollows, was anoposed by the vote given:

Resolved, (if the Assembly coord). That while the People of the State of New York, repeated in Senats and Assembly, recognize and have always respected the obligations of that proceedings of the Coralitation of the Unued States, which reclaims that "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, excaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation be discharged from such restrict or labor may be due, "they may be a service or labor may be due," they repeat to whom such service or labor may be due, "they pay to whom such service or labor may be due," they may be a service of labor may be due, "they have a service of the respective of fagitive asks the law of 1850, which provides for employing the whole save that we feature of the Constitution, an encroachment on the rights of the several States an outrage upon the principles of Justice, and dispraceful to the spirit and civilization of the age in which we live; and that, in their opinion the welfare of the Union, and the principles of Republican Liberty demand its repeat.

the Union, and the principles of Republican Liberty communications are peak.

YEAb — Mosers, Baker, Beechar, J. Bennett, J. P. Bennett, Raheales Blackford, Reynton, Brush Churchill, Clart E. Cole, S. B. Cole, Comstock, Dannan, Sames, Everset, Fairchild, Fitch, Girason, Endl. Jimmerson, C. P. Johnson, Karper, Kirland, Leigh, Lourie, Machan, M. Kinnev, Mallery, Main, May, E. Miller, Munroe, D. Palmer, F. W. Palmar, Pennover, Pheirps, Ramsay, Raymord, Rickerson, Robinson, B. Smith, Speaker, Stebbins, Staywesant, I. Tompains, Van Oschl, Warner, Weed, Wells, G. D. Williams, Wildey, Wood en—33, MAYS—Bessra Aitken, Bricenbecker, Chapin, Ivans, Manday, Cell, O'Keefe, Petz, Segrict, Seymour, Smalley, E. L. Smith, Van Etten, E. S. Whelen, A. G. Williams—15.

The last resolution, as follows, was adopted by the yote below:

vote below: Precised, (if the Americkly contur.) That no countenance or

support should be given to any endeavor to stife the open discussion of political topics, or to substitute for it the action of Societies whose proceedings are not open to the public knowledge, and svery attempt to control, by the discustion of such Secret Societies, or by the imposition of oaths or kindled obligations, and the political action of any citizen is at war with the true bistory of our Government, destructive of personal independence, bottle to the rights of the great body of the people, and detrimental to the public selface.

J. R. S. Heren, Alikare Baker Bercher, J. Bennett, J. P. J. R. S. Heren, Alikare Baker Bercher, J. Bennett, J. P. J. Bennett, E. Bercher, J. Bennett, J. P. J. Bennett, J. J. Bennett, J. P. J. Bennett, J. Bennett, J. P. J. Bennett, J. Bennett

liery, Wooden - F2 NAYE - Masers Chipin, Stebbics, Ward - 3 It is proper to say that on the passage of oils, just before the resolutions were taken up, there appeared to be some eighty members present and voting. But sixty five however, voted on the last resolution. Mesers, Petry, Stevens, and Waterbury were excused from voting, and Mr. Stebbins, though the motion was made to enuse him, was not. The House excused Mcsers Petry and Waterbury from voting, while they depled the right of the House to require them to vote, declaring they would not vote under any circumstances.

Mr. PHELPS, who had voted in the negative on the bill for the better preservation of the constitu-tional rights of the people, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration and not having the opportunity to do so, asked that he might have his name recorded in the affirmative — Granted.

To amend the act for the protection of birds in public ocmetries.

On motion of Mr. BLATCHFORD, the reading of bills was suspended, in order to suspend the rules so that the House could take up any order of business.

at any time, and so that bills can be ordered to a third reading without being acted on in Committee of the Whole, and so that bills can be read without being

Whole, and so that bills can be read without being first printed.—His motion was adopted.

To continue Fifth-av. in the City of Brooklyn from its present noutherly termination to Atlastic av.

To enlarge the powers of the Trustees of School Districts Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 7 of the town of Castleton, Richmond County.

In relation to the Justices of the Superior and other County, Now York Park.

The Supply bill was received from the Senate, with Mr. BLATCHFORD moved that the House nonporcur with the Senate in the amendments. Carried-

Mr B. then moved a Committee of Conference. Cerried

The CHAIR announced the Committee of Ways and Means as the committee on the part of the

House.

The Committee of Conference on the bill to appoint a commission to locate the site for a second Lunatic Asylum, reported that the Joint Committee had agreed upon so amending the bill as to require the Governor to appoint five suitable persons to select the

Yeas, 55; Nays 35.

Mr. RHODES moved to take from the table the notion to reconsider the adverse vote on the bill to amend certain acts concerning passengers arriving at the ports of entry and landings in the State of New-York.

York.

The motion to reconsider was lost—58 to 36.

The Averill Ore Bed bill was returned from the Senate with a message of non-concurrence in the House Amendments, and requesting a Committee of

The CHAIR appointed the Committee on State Prisons such committee.

Mr. G. TOMPKINS reported complete the bill to amend the act relative to plankroads and turnpike roads. Third reading.

Mr. EAMES moved that a Committee of Nine be

Mr. EAMES moved that a Committee of Nine be appointed to report to the next Legislature on the petition relative to the propagation of fish—the Committee to receive no compensation. Adopted.

Mr. OKEEFE moved the usual resolution of thanks to the Speaker, De Witt C. Littlejohn.

Messrs. All KEN, MAGUIRE, COLEMAN, C. P.
JOHNSON, OKEEFE, LEIGH, MUNDAY and FITCH seconded the resolution, with remarks approbatory of the course of the Speaker.

Mr. RHODES said, in his opinion, the course of the Speaker had been uspatiamentary, tyrannical and preposterous, and that he had ruled with a rod of iron. He would not, for one, ever consent to vote for such a resolution.

Mr. WATERBURY said, if his experience in this House had not taught him not to be surprised at any-

such a resolution.

Mr. WATERBURY said, if his experience in this House had not taught him not to be surprised at anything, he would have been surprised at the offering of this resolution. But he was surprised that men should get up here and propose a resolution expressing their approval of the course of the Speaker of the House. He presumed, however, that it was customary, and in that way only could he account for it. Not withstanding the custom, he was one who, when his feelings were injured and his rights trampled upon, could not and would not vote for a resolution approving of these injuries and tyrannies. He considered the course of the Speaker toward the American party as unjust and tyrannical and nover paralleled in any perliamentary body. It was useless to name the instances in which his rulings were unjust and unparliamentary. But his action regarding the Census bl was alone sufficient—a more unjust and unparliamentary in the series of the series of the series which his rulings were unjust and unparliamentary. But, said Mr. W., while I state this, and with so much frankness, I full as frankly state another thing. The gentleman, with all his faults of ruling, has that which covers a multitude of sins—be has the manliness to take his position and maintain it logically and firmly. But I cannot and will not vote for this recolution.

Mr. PETTY referred to the railings of the Speaker,

Mr. PETTY referred to the ralings of the Speaker, which he considered as partial, tyrannical and unjust. He also alluded to his coming down upon the floor to attack a political party, and announcing his total disregard for oaths and obligations. He could not and

regard for eaths and obligations. He could not and would not vote for the resolution.

Mr. WYGANT also announced that he could not approve of the course of the Speaker, who, he said, had ruled for the one hundred days in a manner which he considered right, and then, though yet considering himself right, changed his ruining. Besides, the Speaker had announced here that he would not regard cause though taken on Bibles piled as high as beaven. Such a man could never receive his (Mr. W.'s) sanction.

Mr. F. W. PALMER said he would give the reso-

Mr. F. W. PALMER said he would give the reso-

Mr. F. W. PALMER said he would give the resolution his assent most heartily and cordially. He considered that members, as well as the Speaker, had faults, and if the question was to be tried, "let him "cast the first stone who is without sin."

Mr. RIDER, also, wanted the House to accord, unanimously, this vote of thanks to the Speaker. Mr. MANTERS said that though the rulings of the Speaker had, in many instances, been wrong, according to his (Mr. M. \*) opinion, still he hoped that, at this time, he one would withhold his vote for this resolution. He knew that he could hardly expect this, as there were members here who felt, perhaps justly, the injustice of the Speaker.

Mr. WEED said he had parted with the Speaker at the last session in rather unpleasant feelings. He came kere, however, and supported him for Speaker at this session, and had received from him none but the most kindly consideration and treatment. The ninority here, if the Speaker had not taken the position he has curing this ression, would have despised him. It was his duty to stand by his party.

The resolution was further advocated by Mesers. HULL E L. SMITH, S B. COLE WELLS BOYNTON. STEVENS (who, though differing from the Speaker, is his rulings, yet believed they were honest on the part of the Speaker SteBBINS, (who asked Mr. Wygant if the Speaker was debarred from speaking on the floor of the House; to which Mr. W. replied that he did not deny his right, but when a Speaker comes down to the floor, it is expected of him that he will conduct himself with propriety RAM-SAY, GATES BAKER

Mr. STANTON had a high regard for the Speaker of this House as a presiding officer. In the confusions prevailing here, he had but to take the chair, and say

Mr. SIANTON had a high rea.

Mr. SIANTON had a high rea.

of this House as a preciding officer. In the confusions of this House has but to take the chair, and say "peace!" and we were "sull. But this long debate, in an effort to adopt a mere resolution raised the question whether the rulings of the Speaker had been impartion whether these theory, then, to inquire whether these than the same recessary, then, to inquire whether these than the same recessary, then the Speaker, during the ion whether the rulings of the speaker and occur in partial. It was necessary, then, to inquire whether these rulings have been impartial. The Speaker, during the session had ruled Thomas Jefferson fifty years behind the age in parliamentary practice, and taken upon himself all the wisdom to be possessed. And in where favor was this ruling? It was in the favor of the majority! Mr. S. could not vote for the reconstitution.

the majority in: Schule later.

The vote was then taken and the resolution adopted —Yees, 74; Nays, 8—as follows:

YEAS — Messra Allen, Baldwin, Baker, Beacher, J. Bennett, J. P. Bennett, Beyes, Blakesies, Beyen, Brickhelt, Cacks, S. R. Cole, S. H. Cole, Coleman, Comstock, Davidson, Donnan, Fames, Everst, Fairchild Fitch, Gente, Goddard, Hull, Jimerson, C. P. Johnson, Kendig, Kanpp, Kiraland, Leith, Littlefald, Lutrie, Machan, Martin, mallory, Main, Massro, K. M. Miller, Manday, Marro, O'Keefe, Paine, D. Peimer, F. W. Palmer, Fennoyer, Phelps, Banney, Raymond, Richerson, Bider, Rhode, Schaljer, Beagriet, B. Smith, E. L. Smith, J. A. Smith, Stebhins, Storia, straylesson, Teritune, G. Tompkins, I. Tompkins, Van Osdol, Warner, Walker, Woed, Weils, G. D. Wullman, Willey, Wooden—71.

NAYE—Besser, Bleming, Buckley, Petty, Rhodes, Stanton, Van Etten, Ward, Waterbury—4.

Mr. MUNDAY moved a vote of thanks to Mr.

Mr. MUNDAY moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Blatchford, Speaker protempore, and under the tion of the previous question, it was adopted.

Recess to 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Mr. STANTON moved resolutions of thanks to
Clerks of the House, and they were adopted.

To amend the Charter of the Village of Astoria,

To amend the Charter of the Vinisgen Associated Queen's County.

In relation to the Colonial History—distributing copies to members, officers and reporter of the Legislature.

Mr. WELLS reported in favor of printing 2,000 copies of the petition relative to stocking the waters of the State with fish. Agreed to,

The Supply bill, as agreed upon by the Conference Committee, was received from the Senate, and

agreed to.
The Senate's amendments to the General Appro-

The Senate's amendments to the General Appropriation bill were concurred in by the House.

Mr. J. A. SMITH, from a majority of the Conference Committee on the bill to pay for labor and materials used on the Caral during the difficulty regarding the two sets of Superintendents, reported in favor of agreeing to the Senate's amendments. The question was taken on agreeing with the committee, and the House refused to agree; so the bill was lock.

mittee, and the House refused to agree; so the bill was loc!.

A concurrent resolution was received from the Senate, fixing the time for a final adjournment at ten minutes past 6 P. M.

Mr. STEVENS moved to make it 7 P. M. Lost.

The Chalfa announced the following committees:
Committee of three on the part of the House, in pursuance of the Joint Resolution that a committee of fire be appointed (three from the House and two from the Senate) to visat the cities of New York and of Brocklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining the mode procedure in the Criminal Courts, Office of Chief of Police. Acc.: Messus Stuyeeant, Baker and O Ksefe.

On the subject of stocking the waters of the State with fish, as d the preservation of the same: Messus, R Peil, of Ulster County; J. T. Lambert, of West-chester Co.: H. Meigs, of Kings Co.: C. Brevort, of Queens Co.: A. Fitch of Washington Co.: E. Carr, of Albany; J. N. Campbell, of Albany; Wm. Parmaice, of Albany.

Albany: J. N. Campoell, of Albany, make, of Albany.
The usual Committees were appointed to wait on the Governor and the Senate amounting that the flouse was ready to adjourn.

Mr. STEVENS moved the printing of the report of the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means, in the subject of Tolling Railroads.

Mr. BLATCHFORD objected, and the House re-

med to order it printed.

Mr. BLATCHFORD moved that a Committee of Mr. BLATCHFORD moved that a Committee of Three be appointed to examine into the pseuniary and other affairs of the Lunasic Asylum at Utica, and report to the next Legislature—the Committee to receive no compensation. Carried. The CHAIR designated Mesers. Blatchford, F. W. Palmer, and Wm. B. Aitken such Committee. Sension BROOKS and GOODWIN, a Committee.

The acministering the rules and regulations adopted for your Government I have never been actuated by any other than matters of hindress toward each and every member. For those who bave boneedt different from me in the application of those rules I entertain respect. Those who have assailed the purity of my motives, the sunsetity of my opinions and rectimes of my purpose. I forgive, If at any time I have appreared to trespose upon the rights or have wounded the feelings of any one, believe me when I savers you it was unlateational, and must be attributed to an error of indement, the recollection of which I trus will peas into oblists.

Receive gentlemen, my most sincere thacks for your mildom extresy and forbersonce toward me, which have as much lightened the labors and relieved the responsibilities which are inseparable from the obast of a legislative body.

This has been a Session of unprecedented environment, or gendered in part by new issues hitherto unknown in the political history of our State; yet I cannot but hope and believe which have demanded our consideration, and which have occasioned much warmind of feeling animated debard, and, perhaps, presmai andmostly, will be forsotten in this nour of departure. It is a solemn thought, that, amid the varying and changeful across of life, we shad never in this world all meet again. Let therefore our parting be in friendedly marked the morals, welfare and property of the citizens of our great and growing States and, I doubt not we shad in a stime pour connection with a long street and growing States and, I doubt not we shad in a stime pour connection with a long street of a valued of morals and all meet and so of one of our number.

Commended or great and arrivation of a marked tree will the lease of congratalation of one of our number.

Commended or continued to a kind Frondence, that we have not been called to mours, as have those who preceded up, the lower of wardinger of our of the street of a valued of real of a mininger of our will never the second of the n administering the rules and regulath us adopted for you wernment I have never been actuated by any other than

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY

SERMON BY REV. DR. WILKES, OF MONTREAL Last evening the Rev. Dr WILKES, of Montreal, delivered a Sermon in the Church of the Puritans, (the Rev. Dr. Cheever's.) Union-square, on the Evangelization of the French Canadians, before the Nes-York Ladies Association, in aid of the French Canadian Missionary Society. There was a numerous congregation present. The tenor of the discourse was mainly to display and insist on the Christian duty of contending or warring against the Roman Catholic system as enforced among the French Cana-dians. Several of the usual arguments for Protest antism against Catholicity were used; and the preacher particularly dwelt on the enormity of keep-ing from any class of men and women that Bible which God gave to the race at large as an open book, preacher particularly dwell on the enormity of geeping from any class of men and women that Bible which God gave to the race at large as an open book, a guide to salvation. Dr. W. then gave a short history of the establishment of the Catholic religion in Canada. More than two centuries ago the French Government sent out colonies to Canada, and gave large grants of land to several ecclesiastical bodies, among others to the Jesuits. These estates have increased enormonaly in value, chiedly owing to the energy of the Protestant population. The grants to the Jesuits have been confiscated: but there is now a motion to restore them to that Order, and it will probably be successful. The French Canadians number about 700 600 souls. They are sunk in the grossest super-tition; yet theylare not bad people, and though deeply immersed in, and much attached to, their errors, they are not angry in their feelings, nor hostile in their intercourse with those they call hereits. The French Canadians are particularly superatitous; much more so than the people of France. They are full of re-Ics and images; and so ready to accept any new idoletry that even already a callege has been founded in Quebe to the honor of the recent dogma of the Immagulate Conception of the Virgin Mary, which the subservient Legislature hurried through even before a single student had been procured. The F. C. Missionary Society commenced their labors in Montreal by petting two Evargelical preachers from France and Switzerland. They also employed distributors of tracts and Bibles, and opened an Evangding School, in which now mere than a handred pupils receive the truth as it is in Jesus and several conversions have taken place. There are also a country schools taught by native young men, by which there is a spreading of the good seed. There are also a country schools taught by native young men, by which there is a spreading of the good seed. There are also a country schools taught by native young men, by which there is a spreading of the good seed. There ar who are ever most unselfishly engaged in laboring for their faith—thus the odds is great against the truth. The Know-Nothing movement has been used by the priests to induce the Roman Catholic popula-tion of the States to emigrate to Canada; it may be called the headquarters of superstition on this Con-

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE .- At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Police, on Friday after-roon last the case of Capt Ditchell, of the Fourth Ward, was called up for trial. The principal charges are that the Captain is in the habit of frequenting a bar-room corner of Orange and Chathamets, without being dressed in uniform; visiting the porter house of G. Butts, where gambling was going on and taking no notice of the same; releasing, without authority, the person of Frances Guy; leaving the Station-House to prevent the discharge of Thomas Mackerell; being cognizant of the fact of Policeman Maher: receiving money to quash indictments against persons keeping disorderly houses; playing Ex-Judge Beebe, the counsel of Capt. Ditchell.

being too ill to proceed with the case, only the preliminstice were arranged, and the trial set down for a future day. These charges have been prepared by Thomas

Macketell, who has employed counted to prosecute

The Commissioners, after hearing the arguments pro and con, decided upon allowing the appearance of a presecuting counsel. DWIGHT'S JOURNAL OF MUSIC - Phis able artistic

journal, published in Boston, has just completed its third annual volume, and enters upon its fourth year with an increasing number of subscribers. The reputation of its editor, Mr. Jone S. Dwinser, for profound nusical cultivation and cornect and honour criticism, gives peculiar weight to his opinions which are always clearly and boldly expressed in the columns of his journal.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE .- The U. S. frigate Savan pah, Commodore Salter, and U. S. sloop-of-war Ger mentown, Capt. Lynch, from River Plate, were at Rie Janeiro March 6.

## SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

To the Beliter of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz. When I thought, some months since, of seek ing a home in the West I used to read the letters of your cornespendents from that part of the country with much interest. Now I am here, perhaps there may be some one who would like to know the result of my experience. After going over the route five times, and, including short journeys to the right and left, traveling many thousand mies, I have concluded to make this place my home. This I am inque d to do from the natural beauty of the situation. and because others, who have traveled over Illinois, lows, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, expressly to examine the country, are returning to this region, thinking it to be the best place. I am willing to ofit by their labors.

Faribault is situated at the confluence of the Canon and Owatona, or Straight," Rivers, on the Jist Section, Township 110, Range 20 west, Southern Minnerota. It has just been surveyed for a town, and settlers are rapidly pouring in; and, before summer ends, there is no doubt, we shall have a smart village fairly commenced. But I will not say more about

ectilers are rapidly pouring in. and, before summer ends, there is no doubt, we shall have a smart village fairly commenced. But I will not say more about the town now.

The valley of the Cannon River is a very fine country. It is expable of producing whest, corn, onte, potatees, &c., all of an excellent quality. And, as wild apples, plums, grapes, gooseberries, and currants, abound in the woods, there is good reason to suppose it will be equat to any portion of the West for cuttivating fruit. There is plenty of timber. I am told that the forcest, which consists of oak, walnut, maple, and other hard wood, commencing on the northerly side of the Cannon, extends to the Minnasota River thirty or forty miles containing handreds of square miles of valuable imber. I have measured black-walnut logs, lying near the saw mill here, three feet and a haif in claimeter. There are, also, many time streams: and the fish that are caught in the lakes and rivers are edicious. But there is one thing of which I must make mention. Indeed, I have written more fer the sake of speaking of it, than anything else. I know that a most metaken idea of the winterweather here pervades the east. But, however incredible it may reem to some, I can ascure them that I never knew a pleasanter winter—and that I am still alive, though, for the past month, I have spent eight or nine hours in the open air, nearly every day. I must confess that I had my fears whether I should be able to survive in these: "high latitudes," (Fartbanlt is alived 44" North is a some of the papers call it—but I have them to lorger. From my own experience, and from the estimony of those who have resided here for years, I have no hesitation in saying that the winters are much more agreeable here than any if the quarters about Minnesots, and especially Southern Minnesots. There is a fine opportunity now to secure lands at the Government price, by preemptions, but it must be done before the land sale, which will probably take place early in the fall. Many of the quarter-section from which to select a "claim.

\* Straight is the common name—but, as the river is far from straight, and as Owstons is the Indian and, in my opinion, much more musical, name, I hope it will be preserved.

AWFUL DISCOVERY! A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED. From The Waters Gazette-Extra. Yesterday evening, about dark, a report reached

town that a whole family were discovered buried uncer the floor of the cabin which had been occupied by the Hubbards, who are now in jail charged with the murder of Boyles. The awful news spread rapidly over town, and in half an hour or less, the Coroner, with a Jury, and some thirty or forty citizens, had started for the place. We immediately set about fincing the truth of the story, and are indebted to Mr. James Wilson for what follows: Yesterday (Tuesday) morning Mr. Wilson and M. I. Thomas, Constable, provided with a warrant, started down the canal to arrest the wife of Hubbard, late developments rendering it highly probable that she was an accom-plice in the murder of Boyles. They proceeded to Mr. Gardiner's work, five miles west of town, where they found the woman and arrested her. Mr. Loveland suggested to Mr. Wilson that suspicious were entertained that the Hubbards had murdered a whole he, in company with Mr. Loveland, went to the house of Mr. Fisher, where they escertained that some of Mr. Fisher, where they ascertained that some time in September last this Hubbard family went to board with a family by the name of French, who then lived in the cabin since occupied by the Hubbards. This French family consisted of seven persons—the father, mother, and five children. They were a very poor family, that had been living in the neighborhood six or seven years, and were well known by all the neighbors. During last summer, the old man French had raised a small patch of corn and some garden stuff—the whole of which, together with the furniture, was not worth over fifty dollars. Some time i. October, Mr. Lewis, a near reighbor, went to the cabin of French to nurchase his corn. He was met at the fence in Lewis, a near reighbor, went to the exbin of Freach to purchase his corn. He was met at the fence in front of the cabin by the Hubbards, and was told that the night before, Mr. French shrother had come along with a wagon, and had taken Mr. French's whole family away with him, and had started for Illinois, and that they had purchased all their things, innois, and that they had purchased all their things, in-cluding the corm, garden, and furniture. A day or two afterware. Mr. Stearnes Figher went over to in-quire if the Frenches needed any assistance, and was net in the same way by the Hubbards, and was told the same story. No suspicions were entertained at the time that foul play had been used, and nothing occurred until after the body of Boyles had been found and the Hubbards were arrested. It then be-can to be thought these monsters had murdered the found and the Hubbards were arrested. It then be-gan to be thought these monsters had murdered the whole family. On hearing these statements, Mr. Wilson determined to go and search the premises. He then went down to Gardiner's work and procuted ashovel and pick, and tried to get some one to go with him. No one, however, believed the story, and so no one volunteered to go. While they were talk-ing, Mr. Thomas came up, and he and Mr. Wilson proceeded to Hubbard's and found the door locked. They draw the stanle with the pick and entired the receeded to Hubbard's and found the door locked. They drew the staple with the pick, and entered the house. They found the floor raised and some dirt removed. Mr. Miles Morgan, constable, had been there a short time previous, searching, and had discovered a piece of shull bone, and had gone away. They then preceded to dig away the dirt and soon discovered the body of an infact, very much decayed. They impossible the last dame in to towe and out the Cornell and the control of the co the body of an infact, very much decayed. They immediately left, and came up to town and got the Corener, who sommoned a jury, consisting of Stearnes Fisher, J. Lewis, D. Brooks, F. Loveland, M. W. Saber, and Dr. J. W. Jeilison, who at once proceeded to the place which they re-ched about 7 o clock last evening. In the presence of a large company, they proceeded to examine the place where the infant had been discovered, and, borrible to relate found seven bodies consisting of the entire French family! Their skulls were all broken in, and the legs of the old man French and his wife were broken, so that they could be doubled up and forced into the hole, which was three or four feet deep. They were laid in a heap, the father and mother at the bottom, and the children on top. The babe was about fif seen mouths old, and the father and mother at the bottom, and the children on top. The babe was about fifeen months old, and ine elecat child about fifteen years old. There were three girls and two boys. The children were much easily recognized by those who had known them.

There is not the least doubt that the Hubbards are gully of this wholesale and damning murder. It is almost too horrible for belief, but facts are as above stated, and the conclusion is irresistible. The Hubbards are all in jail. Mrs. Hubbard will be examined to-day. There seems to have been no other motivs

tated, and the conclusion is irreasonable to the bords are all in just Mrs Hubbaro will be examined to-day. There seems to have been no other motive than the obtaining what few worldly goods this poor family possessed, which were not worth over fifty dollars?

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—A letter from Mason W. Tappan, Esq., Member of Congress elect, contains the follow pertinent and timely remarks:

"I trust that the policy which the American party will inaugurate will be one of such manafest wisdom and regard for the rights and interests of the whole people as to mark a new era in the solitical aistory of our State. The movement which has prounced this change is emphatically a movement of the people, irrespective of party; and waile, in the schievement of our great victory, all praise is due to the American party as a distinct organization, it should at the same time be remembered that it had the sympathy and support of thousands of good and particits men who were not members of that organization. Nor should it be forgotten that the great outrage perpetrated upon the Free States by the Administration in the passage of the Nebraska bid, had much to do is hastoning the result over which we all have so much reason to rejoice. Everywhere throughout the cenvass the issue was put upon the true ground of Liberty on the one hand, or acquiescence to Slavery extension on the other; and I am guat to know, that everywhere the American party three is influence in favor of Liberty, and against the encroselments of the Slave power.

Intuitions—The Legislature, at its late session, passed a law making it the duty of the Governor, whetever he shall receive information astinfactory to him that any inhabitant of the Slave has been decoyed, situapped, or transported away from that State into any other State or Territory of the United States, for the purpose of restraining such person in his or her itherty, or reducing such person to Slavery or any other state or Territories of the Britted States, on the alegation or pretense that such person is a risve, or by color of any usage or rule of law prevailing in such States or Territories of the Britted States, on the alegation or pretense that such person is a risve, or not entitled of right to the personal liberty of an inhabit

Gov. Reeder to F Kansas — In relation to the remarks of The Banner of yesterday morning on the concluct of "the Governor of Kansas," we remark that the Proclamation of Gov. Reeder for an election in that State was issued on the 26th February, and the election was held on the 36th March. There was therefore, more than "sarteen days" notice of it; there was the for the day notice. We ware informed by Gen. Whitfield, the Delegate from Kansas, when he was in this city a week or two ago, that the President directed the Governor of Kansas to held the election in March, at the request of himself (Gen. W.) The citizens of Kansas wished the election to be held before the spring emigration of the Abolition Emigration Societies arrived. We have before us a copy of Gov. Reeder's proclamation or certify the election. In relation to the quattication of voters, he only recites the law. We have been disposed to regard Gov. Reeder's proclamation of voters, he only recites the law. We have been disposed to regard Gov. Reeder's proclamation by the Banner.

[Nashville (Fenn.) Union.]

H. H. Bostwick, Esq., U. S. Pension and Bousty. Gov. REEDER, or KANSAS -In relation to the re-

tirely disproves the charges repeated against him by The Banner.

(Nashviile (Tenn.) Union.

H. H. Bostwick, Esq., U. S. Pension and Bossty Land Agent in this city, furnishes us with the following facts connected with an application for a pension now pending in his office. The subject of the pension is John Schonadoh O Brien, a resident of Weelsport, 103 years of age. His tather was a white man—his mother a full-blooded Oneica, daughter of Sch naciol, the old Chief of the Oneida tribe, and a sixtr of the celebrated Peter Schonadoh. He was sent to France by his parents, together with a twin brother, to be educated. Was reneated there, and returned with Lafayette. Handing at Newport in the same ship with Lafayette. He proceeded to Stockbridge, Mass., the reducere of his father. His father then commanded a company of American Rangers on the west bank of the North River. But he gave his two sons the choice to enter whichever services they chose. His brother entered the British service. He entered the American service at West Point as an assistant surge-a and interpreter, and continued through the whole of the Ecolutionary War, fighting the battles of Sreedem. He was engaged in the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, Yorktown, surrender of Cornwallis; was at the City of New-York at the time Washington bid farewell to his army; was in the expedition to Wyoming under General Sullivan, and engaged on his return in several skirmishes with the Indians and Tories, at Herkimer, Onondaga Hollow, Seneca Falls Bloody Brook, near Corning, Causadaigus and Horse Heads. In the late war he was a Warrior Chief of the Oneida tribe, commanding a based of Indians called the sharp-shoeters. He has never applied for a pension before, because he has always had a compelsion of unit low, He fought for glory and not for money. It must be a pleasing occupation to Mr. Heatwick to live over the past in company with this old chieffain. The work of obtaining a possion for such a man is glory enough, when the country is at peace.

The Mun

day we gave a brief account of a murderons affray on Monday last, between the crews of two vessels at City Point. A correspondent of The Dispatch states that the affray was commenced by three seamen, be-lenging to the English bark Eagle, from Liverpool, making an attack on the crew of the schooner Sur-prise, Capt. W. H. Cole, while engaged taking in a cargo of cotten for New York. The attacking party were intoxicated, and made the assault, it appears, without any instifiable provocation. A very value were intoxicated, and made the assault, it appears, without any justifiable provocation. A very valuable negro man, belonging to Mrs. Nancy Mosey, was knocked overboard and drowned. The mate of the Surprise, Peter Nelson, a Swede, was knocked down by a blow just over the right ear, followed by two more in front, which mashed his necessary. and laid his skull wide open, causing his death in two or three hours afterward. The steward James A. ard laid his skull wide open, assumng his death in two or three hours afterward. The steward James A. Collins, received some severe bruises, but escaped without serious injury. The captain (W. H. Coloi escaped by taking refuge in his cabin. Two of the allacking party were soon after arrested, but the third is still at large. A verdict was rendered by the Jury that the deceased (the mate) came to his death by "blows inflicted by three scames belonging to the "English hask Engle, two of whom are now confined in the Jail of Prince George County, but whose "names are unknown to this Jury."

Shocking Accident.—A shocking and fatal accident

"names are unknown to this Jury."

[Petersburg UN.] Excess. 12th.

Shocking Accident.—A shocking and fatal accident occurred in the Tweatieth Ward, on Wednesdey evening. Shortly after 8 o'clock, Mr. James Coleman, dealer in marketing, returned to his dwalling in Mervine at, above Jefferson. He knocked at the door but could not obtain admittance. Supposing that his wife, Mrs. Ann Coleman, had gone to the residence of her mother, a few squares off, he want there, and was informed that Mrs. Coleman was at home. He then returned and looked is the window, which was oper. Through this he saw some combustibles on fire on the fibor. He then broke open the door and entered. On landing at the based of the stairs leading into the celler he found Mrs. Coleman lying, her clothes being on fire. He made streamous efforts to extinguish the flames, but his tands were beddy burned that he was obliged to desist, without having accomplished his object. Mrs. Coleman was still alive. The hussend almost frantic, ran into the street and gave the alarm. Some officers of the police at il alive. The hustand, almost franke, ran into the street and gave the slarm. Some officers of the police then hastened to his assistance, and extinguished the flames. But the unfortunate woman was then discovered to be dead. She was dreadfully burned from head to foot. An infant child, lying in a cradle, escaped uninjured. It is supposed that Mrs. Coleman had been rocking he reelt in a chair, near the stove, when she fell sakep, and that a piece of fire had fallen from the atove upon her dress. She was about 25 years of age.

[Phila North Am.

23 years of age. [Phila North Am. THE SPITZERSON WHALK FINEREY.—A meeting of shipowhere was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Mutual Marine Incurance Company, to consider the expediency of authorizing an agent to visit certain scaports in Europe, in order to precure further information, relating to the whale debry in the Northern or Spitzbergen Ocean. whale ni-hery in the Northern or Spitzbergen Ocean. After a brief discussion the original proposition was absorbered, and it was determined to appoint a Countities of seven to obtain subscriptions to a capital stock of \$40,000, in shares of \$100 auch, for the purchase and outlits of two vessels to proceed to the Spitzbergen Sess on an experimental craise. A subscription was opened before the adjournment of the meeting, and a considerable manber of shares were promptly taken, including a single subscription for twentry shares. From the interest already manifested in this subject, there can be no doubt that the stock will be taken up, and the vessels will be immediately dispatched. It is probable that the ships will arrive out and cruise for whales during the account of their departure. [New Bedford Mercury, 30th.]

MERDER IN EMANUEL COUNTY, Grongla — We are

Mender in EMANUEL COUNTY, Grongia -- We are paired to is an, through a private source, that three citizens of Emanuel County, Ga—Cuvler Moseiy, Matthew W. Williamson and Samuel Williamson were hilled in a fight on Monday of the last week. The origin and particulars of the difficulty have not come to hand. The Savanah Georgian only knows that rifles were the weapons used, and that Samuel Williamson received three shots through his bedy.